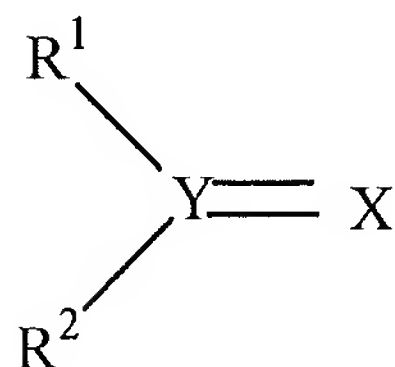
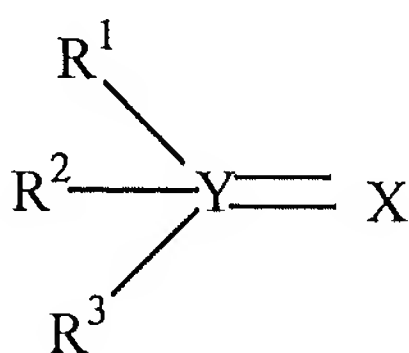


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

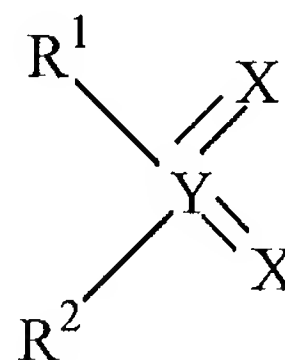
1. (Previously presented) An electronic device comprising cathode, anode and at least one organic layer, characterised in that the organic layer comprises at least one defined compound A containing the chemical structural unit $Y=X$, which is selected from compounds of formula (2) to (4)



Formula (2)



Formula (3)



Formula (4)

where the following applies to the symbols used:

Y is on each occurrence, P in formula (3) and S in formulae (2) and (4);

X is NR^4 in formula (3) and is on each occurrence, identically or differently NR^4 or O in formulae (2) and (4);

R^1 , R^2 and R^3 is on each occurrence, identically or differently $N(R^4)_2$, a straight-chain, branched or cyclic alkyl group having 1 to 40 C atoms, which may be substituted by R^5 or also unsubstituted, where one or more non-adjacent $-CH_2-$ groups may be replaced by $-R^6C=CR^6-$, $-C\equiv C-$, $Si(R^6)_2$, $Ge(R^6)_2$, $Sn(R^6)_2$, $C=O$, $C=S$, $C=Se$, $C=NR^6$, $-O-$, $-S-$, $-NR^6-$ or $-CONR^6-$ and where one or more H atoms may be replaced by F, Cl, Br, I, CN or NO_2 ; a plurality of radicals R^1 , R^2 and/or R^3 here may with one another form a mono- or polycyclic, aliphatic or aromatic ring system;

or an aromatic or heteroaromatic system having 1 to 40 aromatic C atoms, which may be substituted by one or more radicals R^5 where a plurality of substituents

R^1 , R^2 and/or R^3 may with one another form a mono- or polycyclic, aliphatic or aromatic ring system,

or an aromatic or heteroaromatic system having 1 to 40 aromatic C atoms which is bonded via a divalent group -Z-, where one or more H atoms may be replaced by F, Cl, Br or I or which may be substituted by one or more radicals R^5 ; a plurality of substituents

R^1 , R^2 and/or R^3 here may define a further mono- or polycyclic, aliphatic or aromatic ring system:

with the proviso that at least one of the radicals R^1 , R^2 and/or R^3 stands for an aromatic or heteroaromatic system in formula (2) and (3) and that both radicals R^1 and R^2 stand for an aromatic or heteroaromatic system in formula (4);

R^4 is on each occurrence, identically or differently a straight-chain branched or cyclic alkyl or alkoxy chain having 1 to 22 C atoms, in which, in addition, one or more non-adjacent C atoms may be replaced by $-R^6C=CR^6-$, $-C\equiv C-$, $Si(R^6)_2$, $Ge(R^6)_2$, $Sn(R^6)_2$, $-NR^6-$, $-O-$, $-S-$, $-CO-$, $-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-O-$ and where one or more H atoms may be replaced by fluorine or is an aryl, heteroaryl, or an aryloxy group having 1 to 40 C atoms, which may also be substituted by one or more radicals R^6 or OH, NH_2 , $NH(R^5)$ or $N(R^5)_2$;

R^5 is on each occurrence, identically or differently, R^4 or CN, $B(R^6)$ or $Si(R^6)_3$;

R^6 is on each occurrence, identically or differently, H or an aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon radical having 1 to 20 C atoms:

Z is on each occurrence, identically or differently, a conjugated radical having 1 to 40 C atoms, where one or more C atoms may be substituted by a radical R^5 or halogen;

with the proviso that compounds of the formula (4) with X=oxygen, consists of only elements carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and sulfur and that the compound A has a molecular weight of ≥ 150 g/mol and $\leq 10,000$ g/mol and that the device comprises no phosphorescent emitters.

2-3. (Cancelled)

4. (Previously presented) The electronic device according to claim 1, wherein X in the formula (2) or (4) is O.

5-6. (Cancelled)

7. (Previously presented) The electronic device according to claim 1, wherein the compound of the formula (2) to (4) does not have a planar structure.

8. (Original) Electronic device according to Claim 7, characterised in that at least one of the substituents R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and/or R^4 contains at least one sp^3 -hybridised carbon, silicon, germanium and/or nitrogen atom.

9. (Original) Electronic device according to Claim 8, characterised in that at least one of the sp^3 -hybridised atoms is a secondary, tertiary or quaternary atom.

10. (Original) Electronic device according to Claim 9, characterised in that at least one of the sp^3 -hybridised atoms is a quaternary atom.

11. (Previously presented) The electronic device according to claim 1, wherein compound A contains a 9,9'-spirobifluorene derivative, a 9,9-disubstituted fluorene derivative, a 6,6- and/or 12,12-di- or tetrasubstituted indenofluorene derivative, a triptycene derivative, a dihydrophenanthrene derivative or a hexaarylbenzene derivative.

12. (Previously presented) The electronic device according to claim 1, wherein compound A contains a 9,9'-spirobifluorene derivative.

13. (Original) Electronic device according to Claim 7, characterised in that the non-planar radical R^1 or R^2 or R^3 represents a biaryl group.

14. (Cancelled)

15. (Previously presented) Electronic device according to claim 1, characterised in that the compound A is amorphous and the glass transition temperature T_g of the compound A is greater than 100°C.

16. (Previously presented) Electronic device according to claim 1, characterised in that the compound A is employed as electron-transport material.

17. (Previously presented) The electronic device according to claim 1, wherein the layer comprising compound A comprises at least 50% of this compound.

18. (Previously presented) The electronic device according to claim 1, wherein the organic layer consists of compound A as pure layer.

19. (Previously presented) Electronic devices according to claim 1, wherein in the electronic device is an organic electroluminescent device, organic thin-film transistor, organic field-effect transistor, organic solar cell, organic photoreceptor or organic laser.

20. (Previously presented) Electronic device according to claim 1, characterised in that further layers are present in addition to the layer comprising the compound A.

21. (Original) Electronic device according to Claim 20, characterised in that these further layers are selected from hole-injection layer, hole-transport layer, emission layer, hole-blocking layer, electron-transport layer and/or electron-injection layer.

22. (Previously presented) Electronic device according to claim 1, which further comprises a fluorescent emission layer and said organic layer is wherein at least one electron-transport layer comprising at least one compound A and said electron-transport layer is present between the fluorescent emission layer and the cathode.

23. (Previously presented) Electronic device according to claim 1, which further comprises an emission layer and the emission layer comprises at least one fluorescent emitter and at least one electron-transport material, where the electron-transport material comprises at least one compound A.

24. (Previously presented) Electronic device according to claim 1, characterised in that both an electron-transport layer comprising at least one compound A and an emission layer comprising at least one compound A, which may be identical or different, are present.

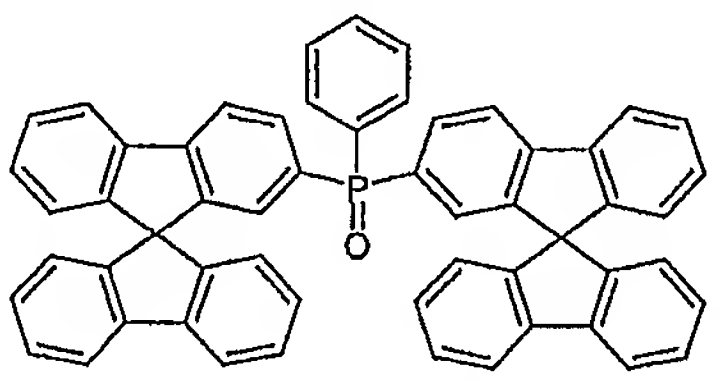
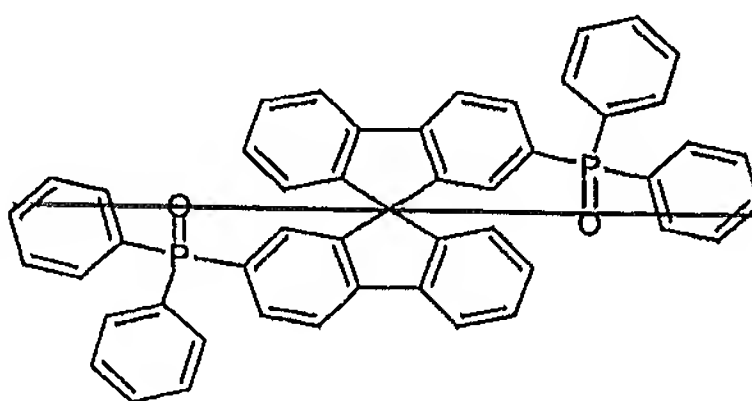
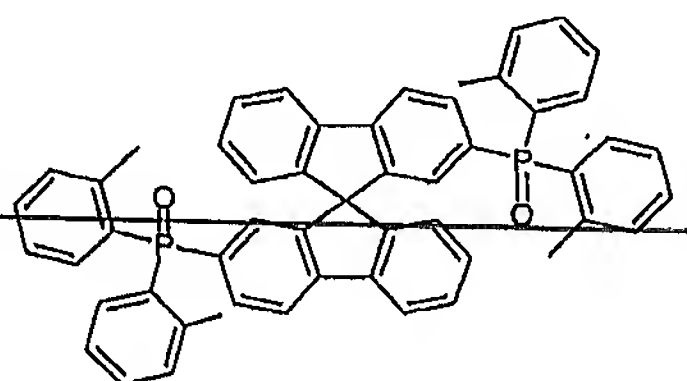
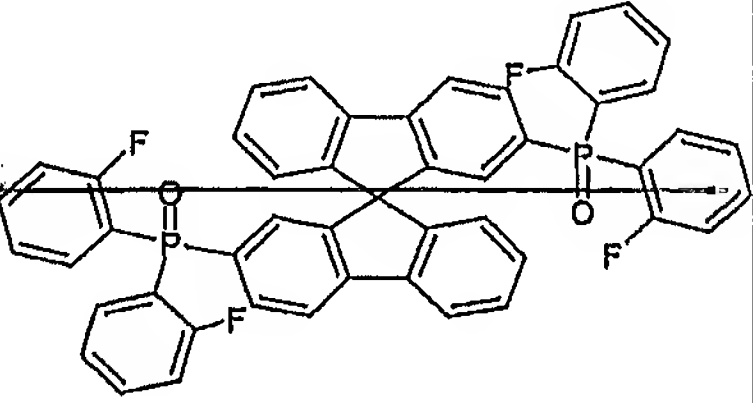
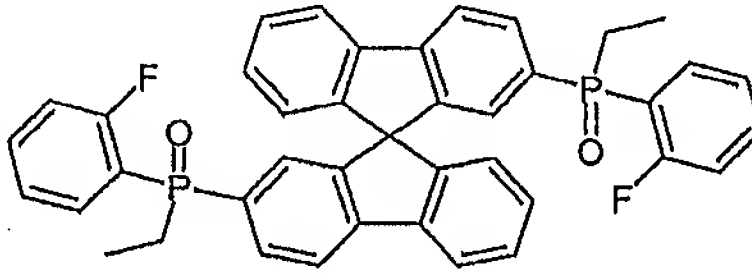
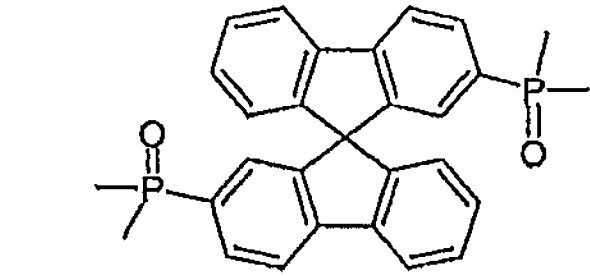
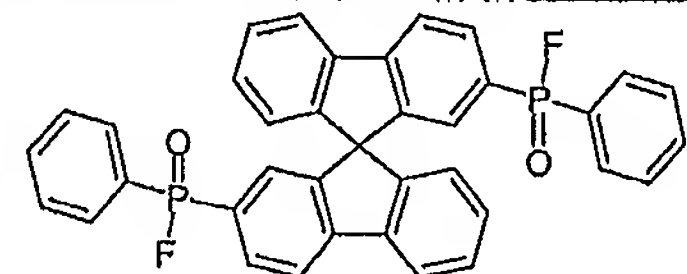
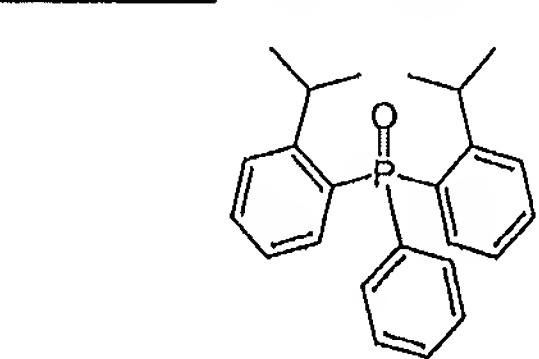
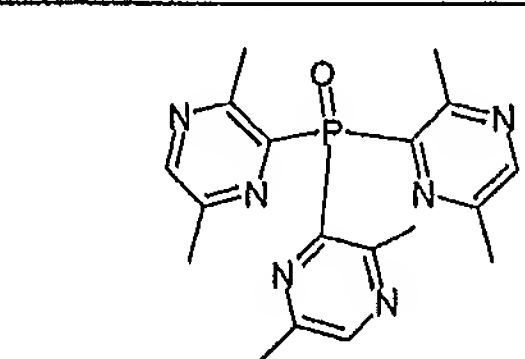
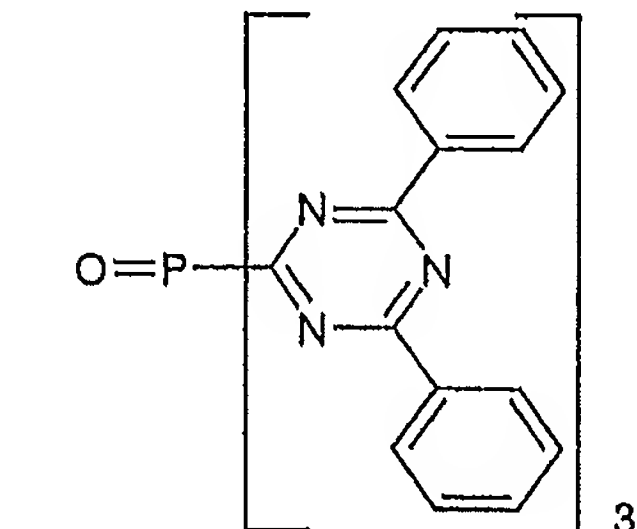
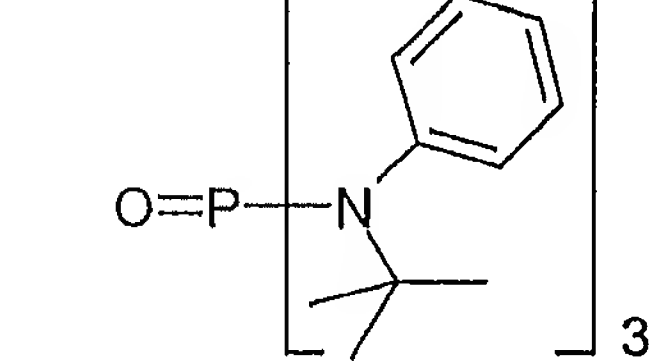
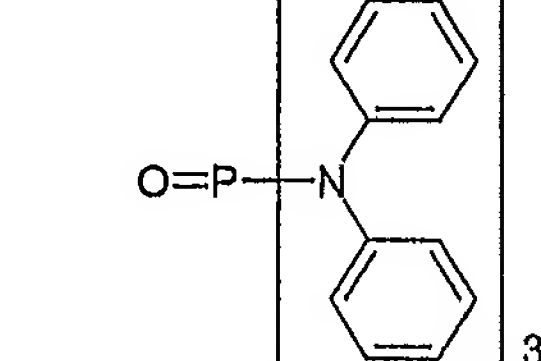
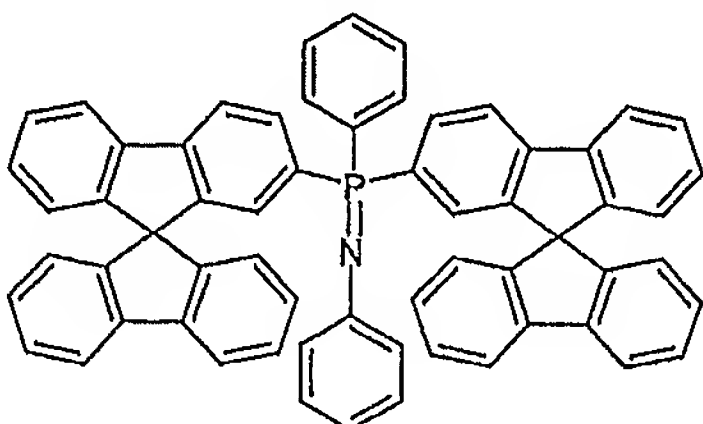
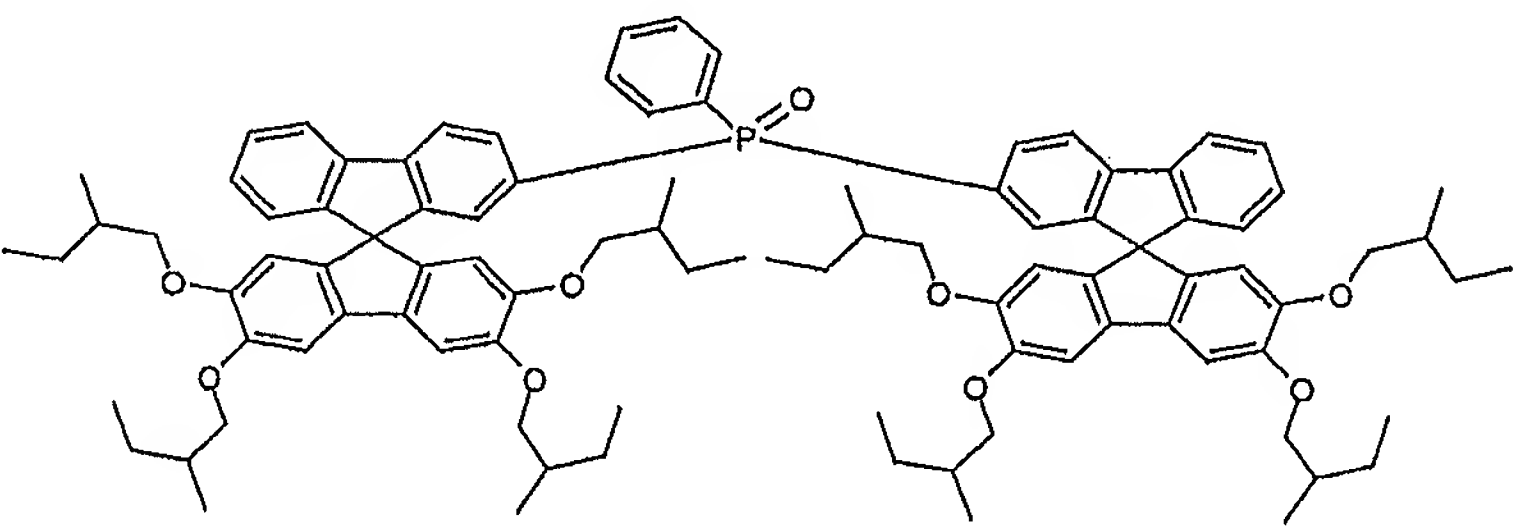
25. (Previously presented) Electronic device according to claim 1, wherein the organic layer is an emission layer and the emission layer comprising the compound A is directly adjacent to the electron-injection layer or the cathode without the use of a separate electron-transport layer.

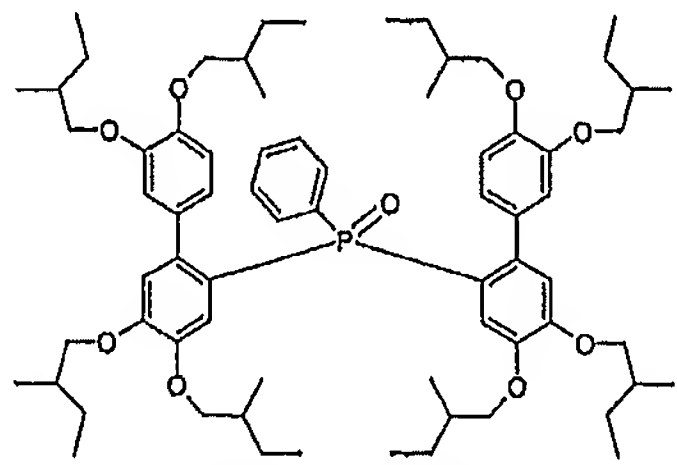
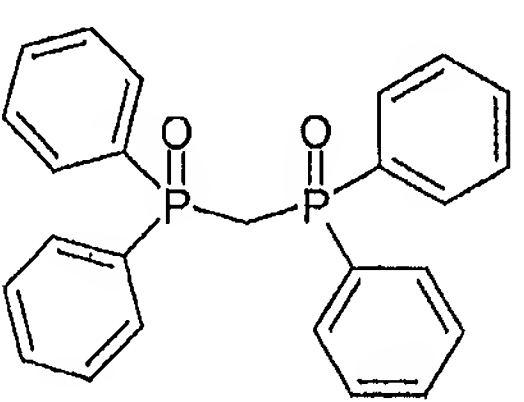
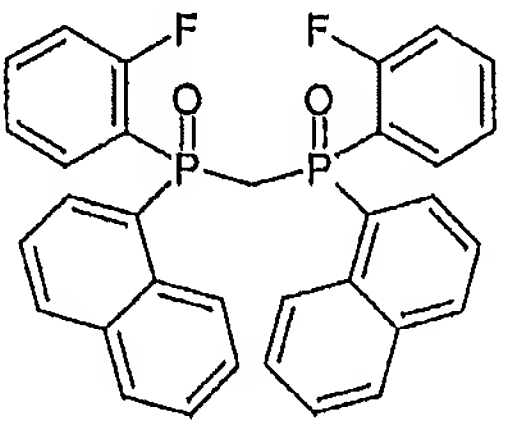
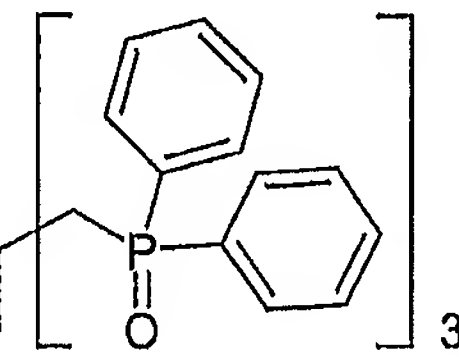
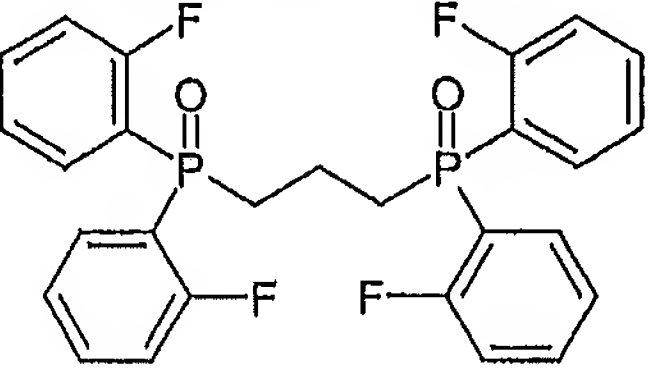
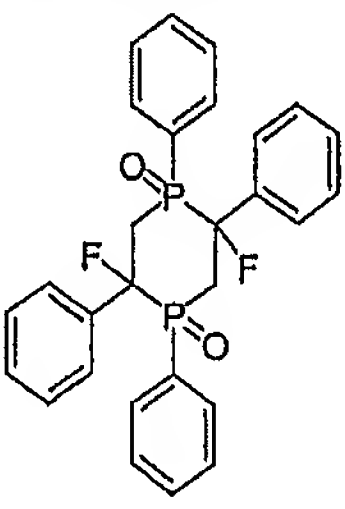
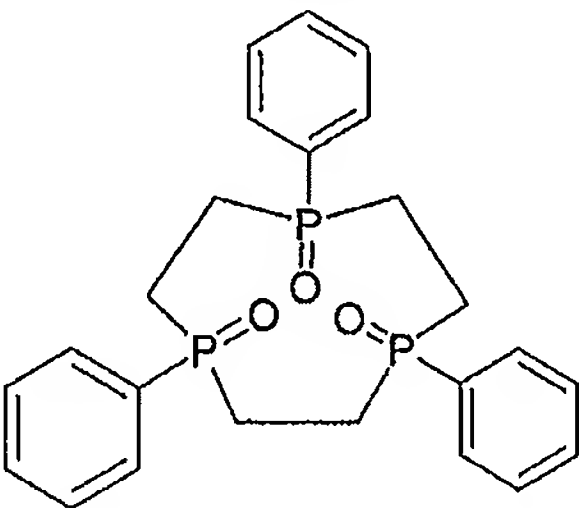
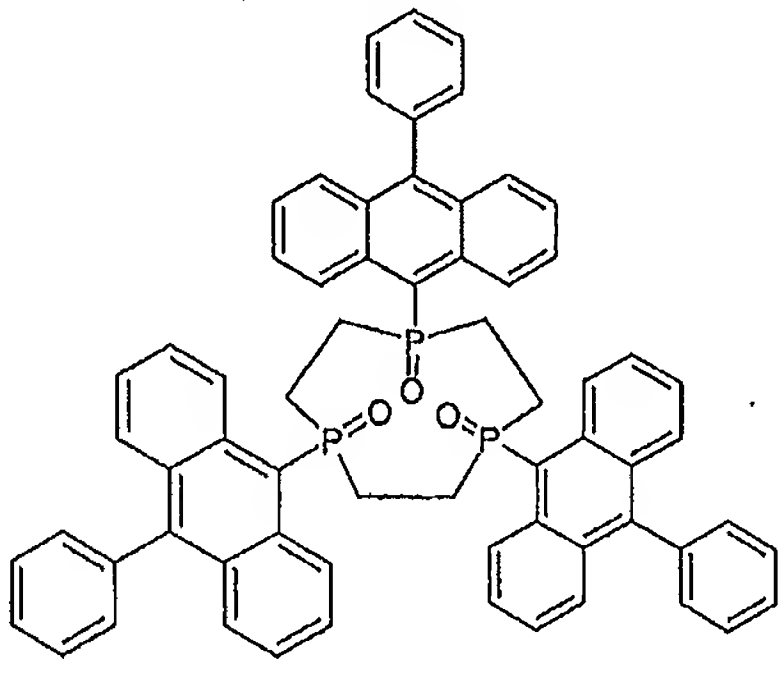
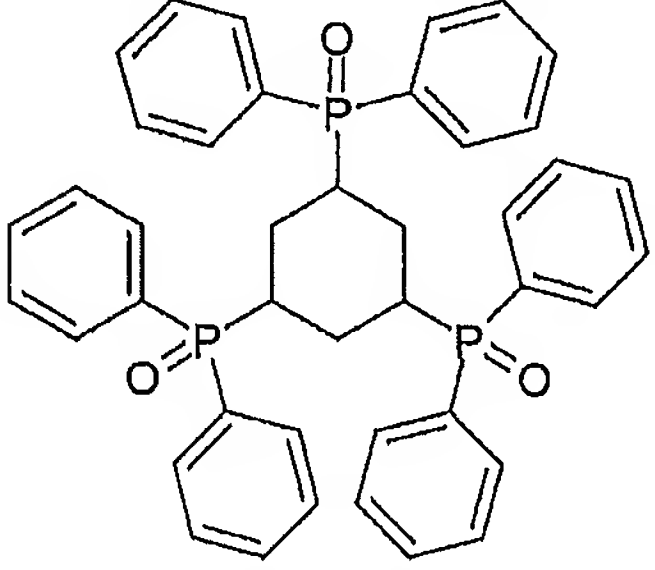
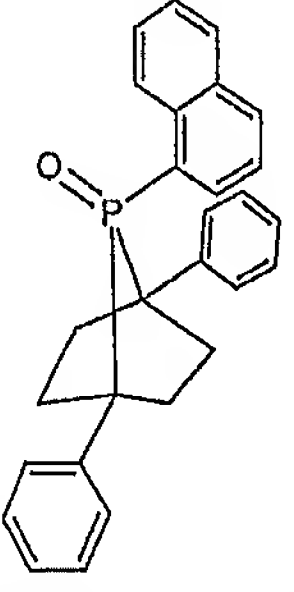
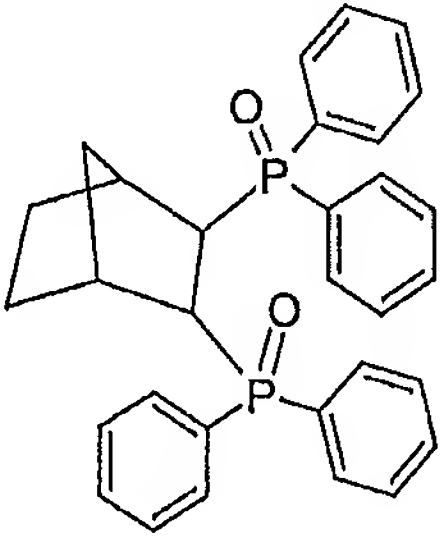
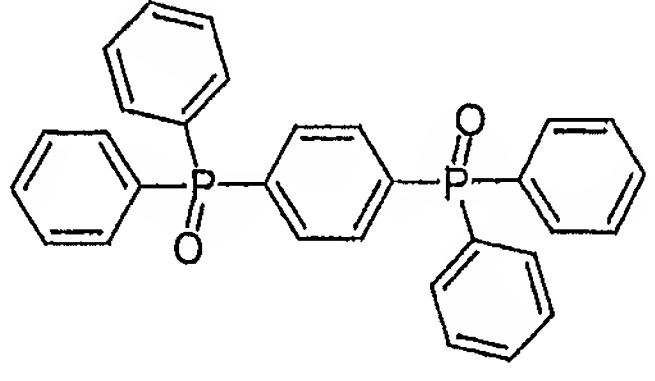
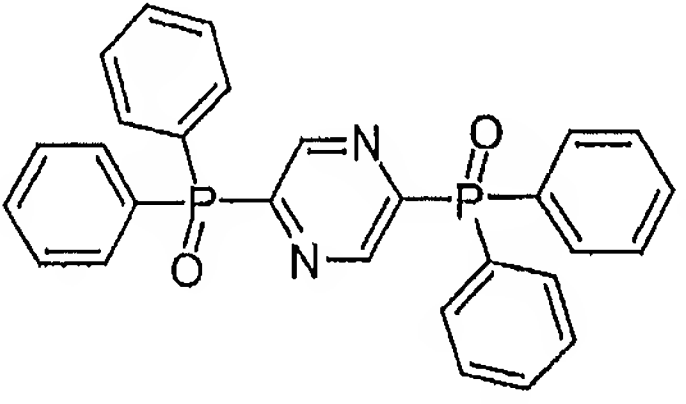
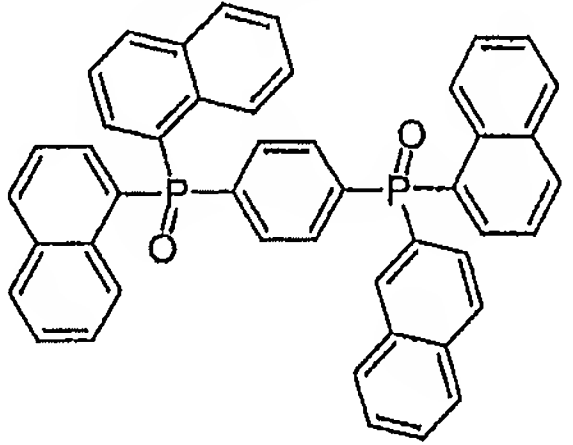
26. (Previously presented) Electronic device according to claim 1, wherein the organic layer is an emission layer and the emission layer comprising the compound A is directly adjacent to the hole-injection layer.

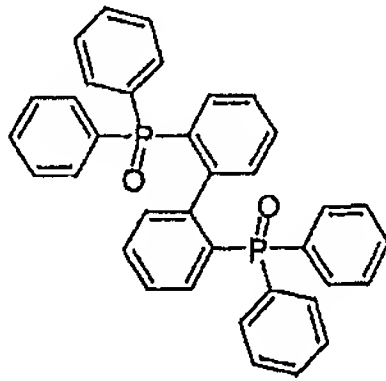
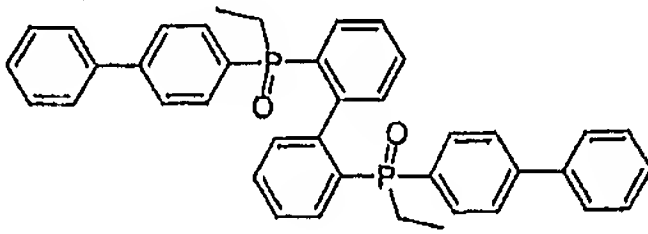
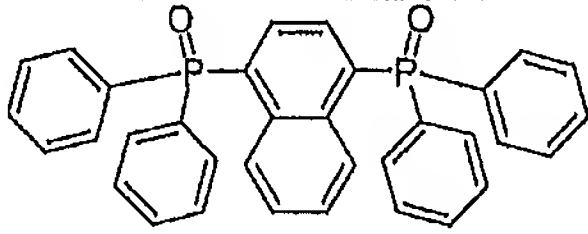
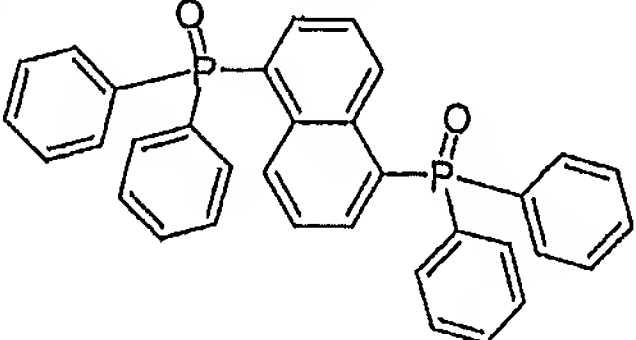
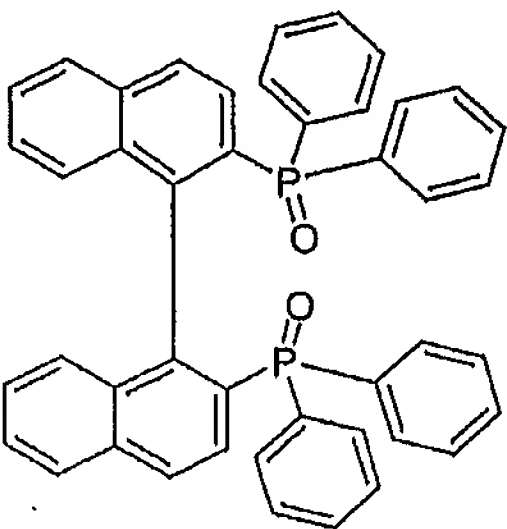
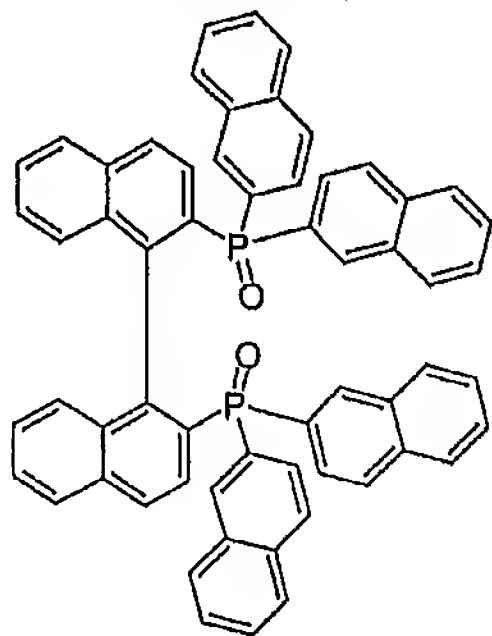
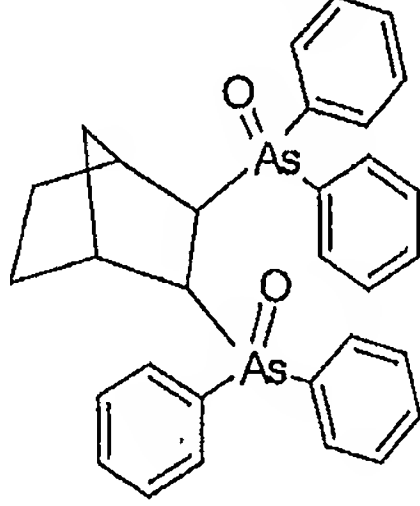
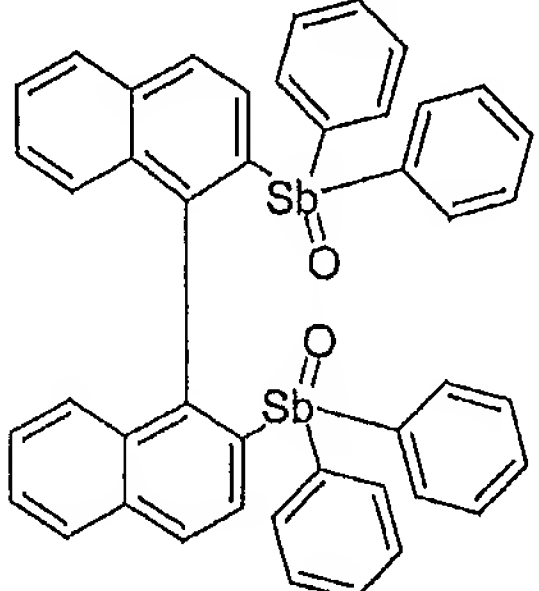
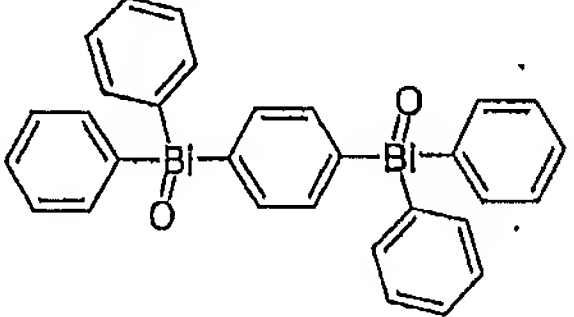
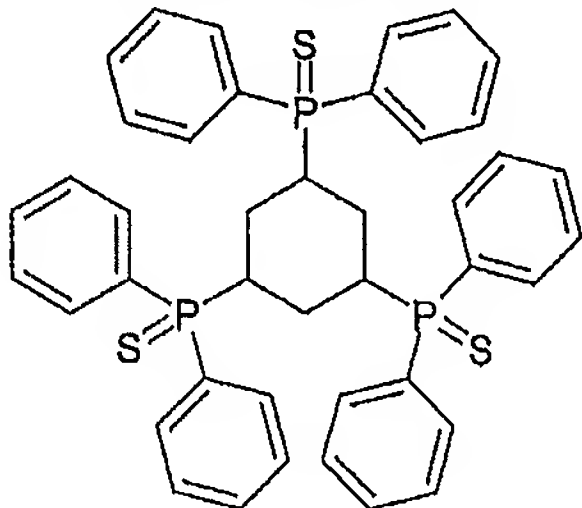
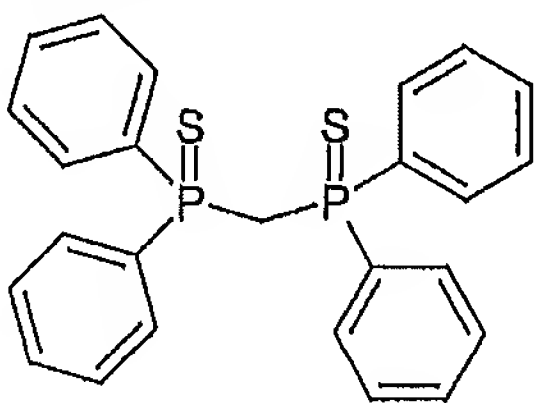
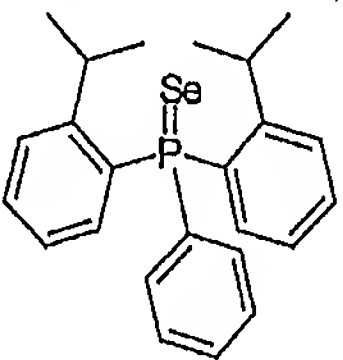
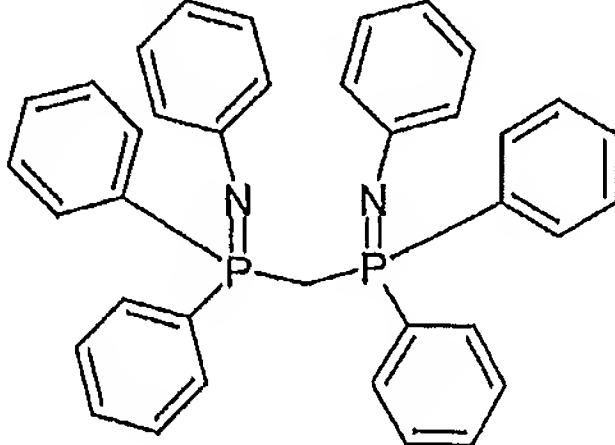
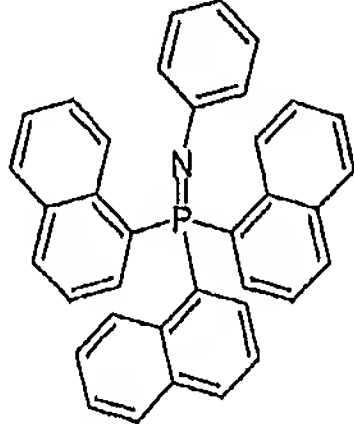
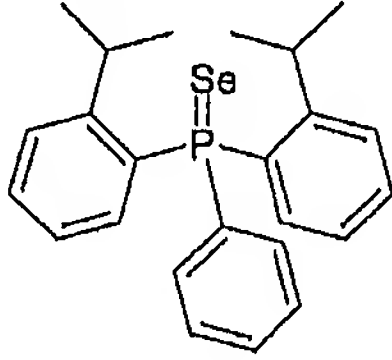
27. (Previously presented) Electronic device according to claim 1, characterised in that it is an organic electroluminescent device in which the emitter(s) fluoresce(s) in the visible spectral region with one or more maxima between 380 nm and 750 nm on suitable excitation.

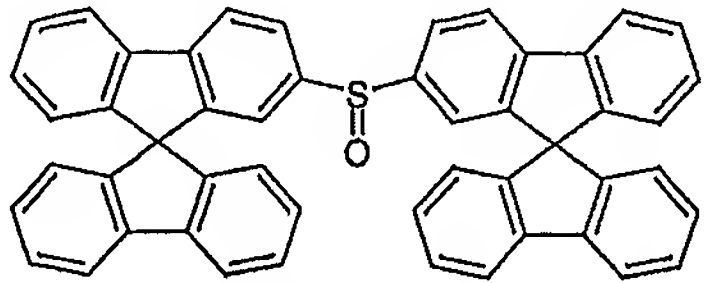
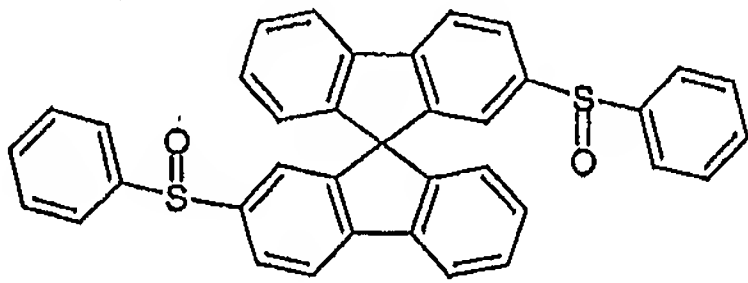
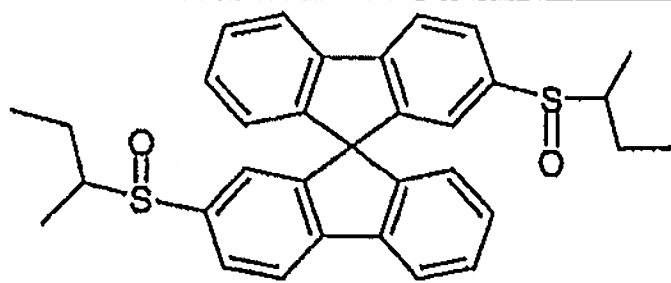
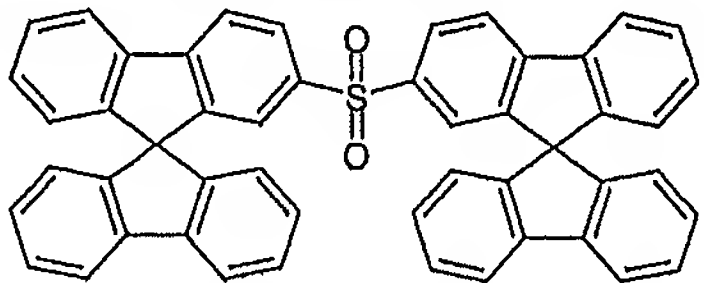
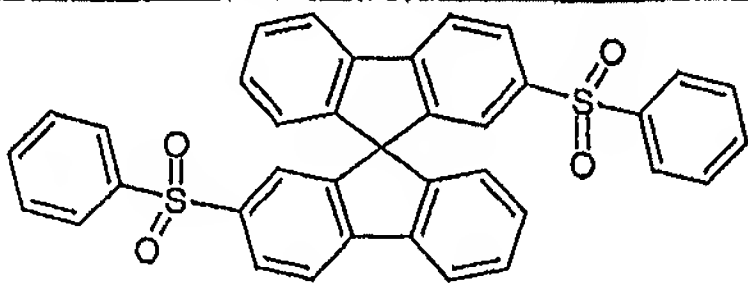
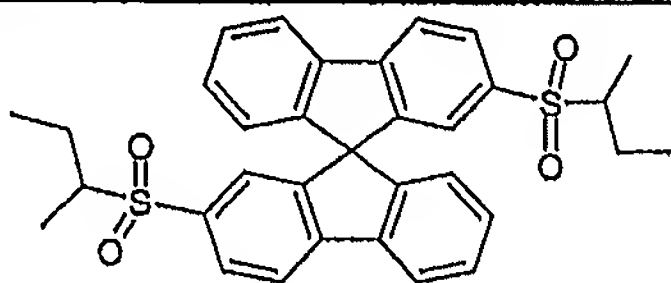
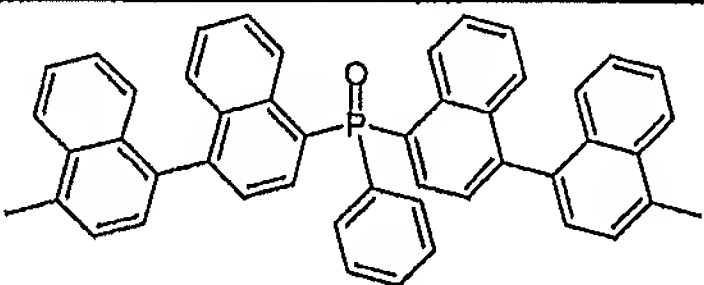
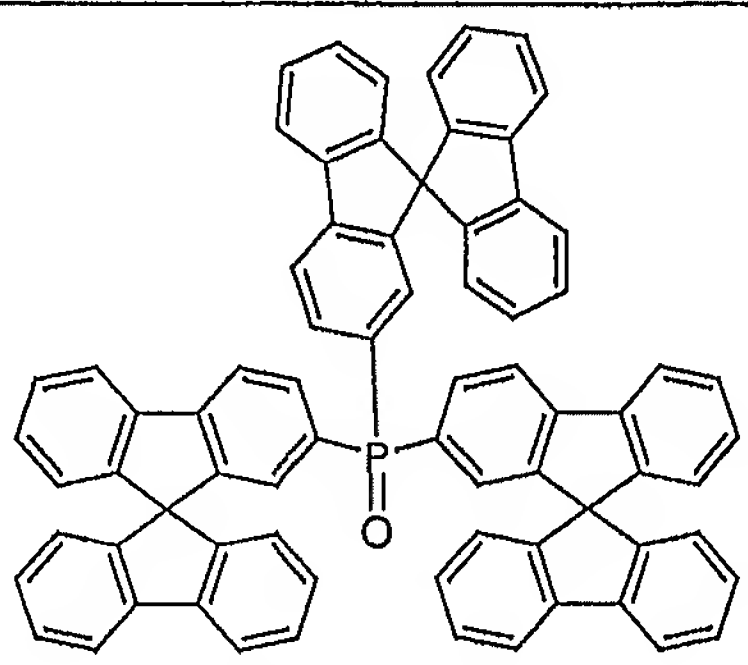
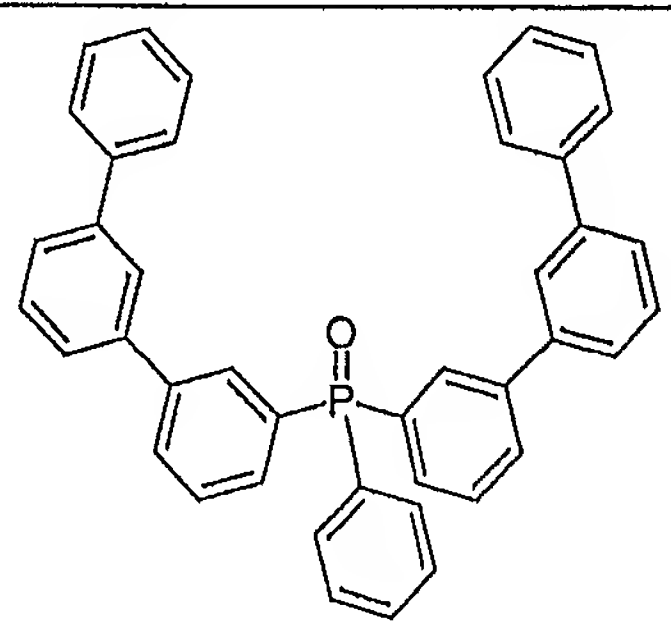
28. (Cancelled)

29 (Currently amended) An electronic device, comprising cathode, anode and at least one organic layer, wherein the organic layer comprises at least one defined-compound A containing a compound of the examples 1 to 52

		
Example 1	Example 2	Example 3
		
Example 4	Example 5	Example 6
		
Example 7	Example 8	Example 9
		
Example 10	Example 11	Example 12
		
Example 13	Example 14	

		
Example 15	Example 16	Example 17
		
Example 18	Example 19	Example 20
		
Example 21	Example 22	
		
Example 23	Example 24	Example 25
		
Example 26	Example 27	Example 28

		
Example 29	Example 30	Example 31
		
Example 32	Example 33	Example 34
		
Example 35	Example 36	Example 37
		
Example 38	Example 39	Example 40
		
Example 41	Example 42	Example 43

		
Example 44	Example 45	Example 46
		
Example 47	Example 48	Example 49
		
Example 50	Example 51	Example 52

with the proviso that the compound A has a molecular weight of ≥ 150 g/mol and $\leq 10,000$ g/mol and that the device comprises no phosphorescent emitters.